THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1798 — No. 639.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKETSTREET.

Sheriff's Sales.

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BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, and [illegible] venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county and to me directed, will be exposed to sale on Monday the 10th day of December next, in the town of Greensburgh, in the said county, the following [illegible] property, viz. [illegible] my predecessor in office, by virtue of certain writs of execution to me directed, viz.

[illegible] Acres of Land more or less on Loyalhanna creek in Donegal township, county of Westmoreland, [illegible] lands of Jacob Grove, John [illegible]german and that whereof [illegible] Baker in execution as the property of George B[illegible]n[illegible] Smith, at the suit of Peter [illegible] late Sheriff.

[illegible] Lot of Ground situate on [illegible] in the town of Greensburgh in [illegible] adjoining lots of Henry Best, [illegible] as the property of Wil[illegible] the suit of Robert Taylor.

[illegible] of Land situate in Unity township, county aforesaid, adjoining lands of [illegible] George Sparly, Peter [illegible] containing 256 acres and [illegible] allowance. Taken in execution as the property of Ernest Baker and William [illegible]

[illegible] undivided third part of 100 [illegible] more or less, with a Mill thereon [illegible] situate in South Huntingdon township, in the said county, adjoining lands of [illegible] Ezekiel Semple and others, taken in execution as the property of [illegible] Parky, at the suit of Samuel [illegible]

[illegible] and forty-nine acres 26 [illegible] more or less, situate in Derry township, adjoining lands of Thomas Elder, [illegible] and others, being part of [illegible] acres and 26 perches patented in the name of [illegible] taken in execution as the property of John Haugh, at the [illegible] Allegance of John Creigh,

JOHN KUHNS, *Sheriff.*

—

Another Tract [illegible] Elerud, adjoining [illegible] Buckhout's land [illegible] acres and allowance [illegible] A Plantation and [illegible] township [illegible], containing 208 acres [illegible] lands of [illegible] for as the estate [illegible] deceased; at the [illegible] in the hands of the Executors of the Will and Testament of the [illegible]

JOHN KUHNS, *Sheriff.*

—

FOR SALE,

Building Lots near the Market.

GEORGE STEVENSON.

December 1, 1798.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, at Greensburgh, in Westmoreland County, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the first day of October, 1798.

A.

HUGH Abbercrombey, Black-lick settlement, Armstrong township; Thomas Anderson, blacksmith, care of John Denniston Loyalhannon creek; Polly Anderson, care of Captain Guthrey, on the waters of Beaver run.

B.

James Boyd, Sewickley, near Greensburgh; Archibald Boal, Laurel Hill, 2; Wm. Barnet, near Hannah's town; Samuel F. Bradford, Greensburgh; John Bredin, care of Mr. Skiles, at the Nine Mile Run, near Greensburgh, 2; Oliver Bovard, care of Messrs. Brown and Co. Greensburgh; Michael Beary, three miles from Greensburgh, near Brush, creek, care of Mr. Clark in Greensburgh.

C.

Patt Cunningham, carpenter, care of Mr. Kirkpatrick, storekeeper, Greensburgh, 2; James Cavit, 13 miles from Greensburgh; Elizabeth Cavit, old Pennsylvania road, 13 miles from Greensburgh; Patrick Cowan tavernkeeper, sign of General Washington; Robert Crawford, Donegal township, Ligonier Valley, 2.

D.

John Downs, Derry township, care of Robert Beatty, storekeeper, Greensburgh; Capt. William Dickson, care of Samuel Dickson, Esq. Benjamin Davison.

E.

John Ebbert, Greensburgh, care of Mr. Stayly, Morgantown, Virginia; John Elliot, Greensburgh; John Ewing, Budd's ferry, care of John Morrison, Greensburgh.

F.

Daniel Ferry, Greensburgh.

G.

John Gibson, Long run; George Gibson, Nine Mile run, care of Mr. Reed, Innkeeper.

H.

Philip Helick, Greensburgh; David Henry, Black-lick, near Denniston's town; Thomas Hunter, care of Andrew Finley, Huntingdon township; Robert Happer, care of Mr. Dubois, near the Long run meeting house, Huntingdon township, 2; Ellis Hughes, near Greensburgh; Noble Hunter, Fairfield township, care of Con. Rogers, Greensburgh; Wm. Henderson, near Greensburgh, care of John Morrison, storekeeper, Greensburgh; Revd. Matthew Henderson, at the Forks of Yough, care of John Kirkpatrick, Greensburgh; Revd. Joseph Henderson, Conemagh settlement, care of James Guthrie, in Greensburgh.

I.

Robert Ibbitson, Fort Legonier.

K.

Thomas Kierans, carpenter, care of Robert Graham, Greensburgh; John Kerns, Greensburgh.

L.

John Lowrmore, care of Revd. George Hill, Fairfield, Legonier Valley; Hugh Lowrmore, care of the same; Doctor Jacob and Deborah Lewis, Derry township; John Ligat, care of Robert Ligat, at Conemagh river, Wheatfield township.

M.

William Momeyer, Unity township; Manes M'Closkey, care of Geo. Armin, Franklin township; Lewis Morford, shoemaker; Alexander M'Donald, schoolmaster, Huntingdon township, care of the Revd. Mr. Power; William Milford, care of William Finley, Esq. Loyalhannon creek; Joseph M'Clurg, care of John Kirkpatrick, Greensburgh; Wm. M'Collough, Pigeon creek, settlement; Joseph M'Cartney, Esq. Wheatfield township, care of John Young, Esq. in Greensburgh; John M'Donald, care of David Mead, Cussawago; John M'Cabee, care Joseph Baldridge; James M'Bridge, Elizabeth M'Nitt, Salem township, care of John Morrison, merchant, Greensburgh; William Moorhead, Salem township, care of Matthew Jack; Hugh M'Clelland, mason, care of George Armstrong, Esq. Attorney in Greensburgh; John Marshal, Long Run; Terrence M'Closkie, storekeeper, near Greensburgh; Robert Miller, Dennis M'Curdy, Daniel Mathias, care of Wm. Skiles, 10 miles from Greensburgh.

N.

James Nickle, care of Col. Kilgore, Sewickley; John Neal, care of Major John Christy, North Huntingdon township; Andrew Nicholson, near Greensburgh; Robert Nicholso, care of Mr. Drum, Greensburgh.

O.

John and Andrew Oliphant and Co. merchants, Sylvan Forge, near Greensburgh.

R.

Henry Rosenberger, South Huntingdon, township; James Robinson, Ligonier Valley, Donegal township, care of Richard Williams, Esq. Mr. Renkin, jun. merchant, Greensburgh; Joseph Reed, Long run, care of Col. John Irwin, Brush creek; Henry Remor, Greensburgh.

S.

George Srum, Fairfield township, care of Doctor Merchant; Joseph Stevenson, at Malcolm M'Combs, on the Loyalhannon; John Stewart, Blacksmith, in the Forks of Yough, care of Mrs. Coulter; James Steel, care of Revd. James Power; James Smith, Conemagh settlement, care of Robert Beatty, merchant, Greensburgh; John Savory, care of John Badollet, Greensburgh, Green county, 4; Thomas Speer, Fort Legionier.

T.

Jacob Trout, Greensburgh; Samuel Toddy, Armstrong township, care of Charles Campbell, Black-lick settlement, 2; John Thompson, Alexander Taylor, James Thompson, near Merkles mill.

W.

Daniel Wallace, care of Philip Freeman, Ligonier Valley, Fairfield township, 2; Peter Wotring, near Greensburgh; James Wells, Judge, Quemahoning township, near Laurel Hill, care of Con. Rogers, Taylor, Greensburgh; John Williamson, care of the Revd. Samuel Porter, Beaver run, Salem township.

Foreign Intelligence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 20.

WITHIN these few days the proclamation which Buonaparte issued in the Arabic language, on his landing in Egypt, has been made public. The following is a faithful translation of it:

In the name of the gracious and merciful God. There is no God but God; he has no son nor associate in his kingdom. The present moment which is destined for the punishment of the Beys, has been long anxiously expected. The Beys coming from the mountains of Georgia and Bajars, have desolated this beautiful country—long insulted and treated the French nation with contempt, and oppressed her merchants in various ways.—BUONAPARTE, the General of the French Republic, according to the principles of liberty, is now arrived. He is here; and the Almighty, the Lord of both worlds has sealed the destruction of the Beys.

Inhabitants of Egypt, when the Beys tell you the French are come to destroy your re-

legion, believe them not!—It is an abſolute falſehood; believe it not. Anſwer theſe deceivers, that they are only come to reſcue the rights of the poor from the graſp of their tyrants, and that the French adore the Supreme Being, and honor the Prophet and his holy Koran.

All men are equal in the eyes of God.—Underſtanding, talents and ſcience alone make a difference between them: as the Beys, therefore, do not poſſeſs any of theſe qualities, how can they be worthy to govern the country?

Yet are they the only poſſeſſors of extenſive tracts of land, beautiful female ſlaves, excellent horſes, magnificent palaces! have they, then, received an excluſive privilege from the Almighty!—If ſo, let them produce it. But the Supreme Being, who is juſt and merciful towards all mankind, wills that in future none of the inhabitants of Egypt ſhall be prevented from attaining to the firſt employments and the higheſt honors. The adminiſtration, which ſhall be conducted by perſons of intelligence, talents and foreſight, will be productive of happineſs and ſecurity. The tyranny and avarice of the Beys have laid waſte Egypt, which was formerly ſo populous and well cultivated.

The French are muſſelmen. Not long ſince they marched to Rome, and overthrew the throne of the Pope, who excited the Chriſtians againſt the profeſſors of Hion (the Mahometan religion.) Afterwards they directed their courſe to Malta; and drove out the unbelievers, who imagined they were appointed by God to make war on the muſſelmen. The French had at all times been the true and ſincere friends of the Ottoman emperors, and the enemies of their enemies.—May the empire of the Sultan, therefore be eternal; but by the Beys of the Egyptian oppoſers, whoſe inſatiable avarice has conſtantly excited diſobedience and
be trodden in the duſt an
Our friendſhip ſhall be
of the inhabitants of Egy[illegible]om us;
as alſo to thoſe who ſhall remain in their dwellings and obſerve a ſtrict neutrality, and who, when they ſhall have ſeen our conduct with their own eyes, ſhall haſten to ſubmit to us. But the dreadful puniſhment of death awaits thoſe who ſhall take up arms for the Beys, and againſt us:—for them there ſhall be no deliverance, nor ſhall any trace of them remain.

Article 1. All places which are no more than three leagues diſtant from the route of the French army, ſhall ſend one of their principal inhabitants to the general, to declare that they ſubmit, and will hoiſt the French flag which is blue, white and red.

2. Every village which ſhall oppoſe the French army ſhall be burned to the ground.

3. Every village which ſhall ſubmit to the French ſhall hoiſt the French flag, and that of the Sublime Port their ally, whoſe duration be eternal.

4. The Sheiks and principal perſons of each town or village ſhall lock up the houſes and effects of the Beys, and take care that not the ſmalleſt article ſhall be loſt.

5. The Sheiks, Cadis, and Imans ſhall continue to exerciſe their reſpective functions and put up their prayers, and perform the exerciſes of religious worſhip in the moſques and houſes of prayer. All the inhabitants of Egypt ſhall offer up thanks to the Supreme Being, and put up public prayers for the deſtruction of the Beys.

May the Supreme God make the glory of the Sultan of the Ottomans eternal, pour forth his wrath on the Mamelukes, and render glorious the deſtiny of the Egyptian nation!

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Auguſt 29.

Laſt night the Turkiſh miniſtry received important diſpatches from the Pacha of Rhodes. They bring advice that ſeveral French frigates had arrived at that iſland, which had been ſeized by the Pacha according to the orders lately received from the Grand Signior.

The Pacha has likewiſe tranſmitted the following intelligence.

The Engliſh admiral Nelſon, having appeared unexpectedly before the harbour of Alexandria, found there the French fleet, and immediately attacked it. The French admiral's ſhip, on board of which Buonaparte had been, took fire, and was entirely conſumed. The French frigates which eſcaped into the open ſea, were not aware that the Porte was inimically diſpoſed towards France, and that hoſtilities had already commenced: they therefore came to anchor in the harbour of Rhodes and were immediately confiſcated.—From the Captains of theſe frigates the Pacha of Rhodes received the account of the deſtruction of the French fleet, and the principal circumſtances of that event. The Porte immediately communicated this intelligence by their interpreter to the foreign miniſters. This day the Engliſh miniſter, Sir Spencer Smith received the confirmation of this account.

With reſpect to the army of Buonaparte we have received the following intelligence:—It had for ſome time maintained a poſition between Roſetta and Cairo; but ſuddenly retreated to Damietta. In the vicinity of this town the French were attacked by an army of 20,000 Arabs, the greater part cavalry, under the command of Muſtapha Bey, and two other Beys. An obſtinate battle enſued, and the Arabs ſay, in their account, tranſmitted to the Pacha of Damaſcus, that they forced the enemy to retire with conſiderable loſs, and that the French afterwards made a ſtand a few leagues from Damietta. Theſe accounts do not ſay why Buonaparte, at firſt, inſtead of advancing againſt the reſidence of the Beys, ſhould have retreated ſo f[illegible]
this is aſcribed partly to t[illegible]
that covered [illegible]
in[illegible]
[illegible]he d
[illegible]found in obtaining
[illegible]y ſo many of the [illegible]
der water.

The Porte has taken [illegible]e
invaſion of Egypt by the [illegible]rds
it as an act of open h[illegible]lers
the project of Buonap[illegible]ding
to its dignity, injuric[illegible]ment,
and contrary both [illegible] has to
Egypt, and the rel[illegible] exiſted
between it and the [illegible]n Egypt
in its name. Th[illegible] d'Affaires,
citizen Ruffin, a[illegible] employment
under him, have [illegible]een put un-
der arreſt, and confin[illegible] houſes. The
French reſidents her[illegible]n forbidden to
wear the national c[illegible] the ſtreets and
public places. Th[illegible]ired, before laid
aſide the cockade [illegible] of being ill treat-
ed by the popul[illegible]e violently incenſ-
ed againſt the F[illegible]

The Frenc[illegible] d'Affaires in conſe-
quence of an[illegible] from the Porte, has
likewiſe been obliged to take down the inſignia of the French republic, which he had put over the door of his hotel. Similar orders have been ſent to all the towns in which French conſuls or vice conſuls reſide, as the Porte fears attempts at revolutionary movements. Particular orders have likewiſe been ſent to Jaſſy and Buchareſt relative to the French conſuls there, as the Porte believes a ſuſpicious correſpondence is carried on with ſome of the Poliſh malcontents.

Councils of ſtate and conferences between the Turkiſh and foreign miniſters, eſpecially thoſe of England and Ruſſia, who have now great influence, are held almoſt daily. The Auſtrian internuncia has not yet been invited to theſe conferences. It is certain that a grand project of alliance is now in agitation.

FRANKFORT, September 1.

The deputation of congreſs, according to letters from Raſtadt of the 30th ult. has given its concluſion or anſwer to the laſt French note in which they refuſe making thoſe conceſſions to the French which they ſtill inſiſt upon. This note was delivered by the Imperial Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the French miniſters on the 30th ult. A more ſatisfactory anſwer is now expected from the latter; but, it is ſaid, that new demands will again be made, eſpecially one for the Batavian republic. The Dutch agent at Raſtadt, citizen Buch, has been recalled to the Hague, and citizen Aurie, French ſecretary of legation in Bavaria, is gone through Raſtadt to Vienna.

The Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel has ordered all the frontier places of the country of Hanau to be occupied with troops, to ſecure its neutrality.

The Hamburgh paper of the 7th ſays—"The opening of the campaign is not diſtant, as military hoſpitals and magazines are again eſtabliſhed near the the left bank of the Rhine."

BRIXHAM, September 29.

Yeſterday evening after the departure of the poſt, Lord Bridport ſailed from hence with the fleet under his command. We have received accounts of a French ſquadron having ſailed from Breſt, and it is ſtated that the receipt of this intelligence expedited the departure of his lordſhip.

LONDON, September 17.

According to advices received by government, admiral Richery is arrived in the Indian ſeas with three ſail of the line, and two or three frigates. This information only tends to confirm the opinion, of which there can be little doubt, that the Buonaparte's expedition was againſt ments in the Eaſt Indies. Admiral had advice of Richery's arrival in th the pretended John Moore, the pr[illegible] ench at Coni- nicipality eſtabliſhed [illegible]ord Lieute- ght, was hanged wi[illegible] ant entered Caſtlebar.

The French in Irel[illegible]pears, were for proceeding in their [illegible] of organiz- ing government. This affectation is not a little extraordin[illegible]ering their ſituation; but it is ſtill [illegible]pring that they could find men, no[illegible] wicked, but ſo frantic as to venture t[illegible]y functions or government with the[illegible] ſo immedi- ately before their eyes.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, November 19.

Where are the inſolent freebooters of the Great Nation that a few months ago uſed to infeſt our coaſts and even inſult our very harbours?—They are BRUSHED AWAY—at once—by our INFANT NAVY. FORMERLY, every veſſel that had the good fortune to eſcape theſe pirates that ſwarmed around us for prey, brought us intelligence the moſt GALLING of a nation that BOASTED of its INDEPENDENCE, and TALKED largely of its COURAGE. Our preſent ſpirited meaſures have in ſome meaſure wiped off the foul diſgrace of our former tameneſs—while their immediate and ſenſible effects muſt flaſh conviction of their wiſdom on every mind not blended by a CRIMINAL prejudice.—Look at your ſhores——In June LINED with PLUNDERING PICKAROONS—and, in November, not a hoſtile flag to be ſeen within their view. Think ſeriouſly on this glaring fact, fellow citizens—and remember in future to reject the counſel of thoſe, who under the PRETENCE of ECONOMY, kept you ſo long the EASY PREY of a foe, whoſe inſolence and depredations it was in your power ſo much EARLIER to have checked.

Our laſt papers repreſent the Porte as making very active military and naval preparations, and to have iſſued to all the provinces of his empire, orders for the adoption of the moſt deciſive hoſtile meaſures. Theſe are expreſsly ſaid to originate from the [illegible] of the French, which is declared to be a flagrant violation of the common principles of juſtice and right, and contrary to the [illegible]

This is France, by
boundless in its object, and re-
raising up opposition the
Her career will certainly
though now drunk with her
must ere long grow sober by

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number of French prisoners in Eng-
to 27,000—the English prison-
6,000.

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raising the enormous sum of
in the neighbourhood of
which is farcically called a vo-
secured by a mortgage on
conquered and to be conquer-
wanton insult added to the
tion. But this is GENUINE

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of the rapidity with which the
ch, and were pursued by General
Connaught, may be had from
rough estimate of their marches

Sept. 5, to Coloony	35 miles.
Sept. 6, to Manor Ha-	28
Sept. 7, to Ballintra	20
Sept. 8, to Ballinamuck,	14
	97 Iri. m.

or 110 English miles in four days.

PROVIDENCE, (Rhode-Island) Nov. 10.

The General Assembly of this state, which
by the 8th week, adjourned on Saturday
next to Monday in February next, then
to meet at East-Greenwich.

The following sketch of the proceedings is
taken from the Newport Mercury of Tues-

The amendment to the Constitution of the
United States, proposed by the Legislature of
Massachusetts, for disqualifying foreigners by
not permitting the offices of President and
Vice-President, or being members of either
House of Congress, passed both houses unani-
mously; together with a resolution request-
ing the senators and representatives of this
state to endeavour to procure the same to be
passed by Congress to the several states for
their adoption.

The attention of both houses was occupied
in a very interesting manner on Saturday
last. His excellency the Governor hav-
ing received from Timothy Pickering, Esq.
Secretary of State, containing a representation of the
conduct of the French government to the re-
public of Geneva, communicated it to the
assembly, who embraced a leisure moment to
hear it read at length. They listened to the
melancholy catastrophe of a sister republic with
feelings of pity and indignation, and were
greatly affected with the awful warning it af-
forded. It exhibited at that moment the
impressive spectacle of a legislative body learn-
ing from the admonitions of truth to avoid the
errors of one government, and the misfor-
tunes of another.

Pittsburgh, December 8.

The Egyptians have always been famous
for embalming; and it is to be hoped that
they will try their hands on Buonaparte, and
send him home a mummy, as a present to the
Directory of the Terrible Republic—he will
be a celebrity to their Grand Cabinet of curio-
sities.

☞ Those subscribers whose papers are
sent to Greensburgh, and who are in arrears
for the Pittsburgh Gazette, are informed that
their accounts are forwarded to D. M'Keehan,
Esq. Postmaster, at that place, to whom they
will please make payment.

DANCING.

THE Subscribers are respectfully informed that the SCHOOL will re-commence on TUESDAY the 11th instant. Days of Tuition Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays —Afternoons for the Ladies, and Evenings for the Gentlemen.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 7, 1798.

The White Oak Level,

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Tract of Land, was called thus, from the extensive and beautiful level, and the great number of strait and lofty oaks upon it. It lays on the Allegheny river, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, and on the same side of the river, and contains 318 acres and 15 perches. It is well watered, having five springs running through it; the situation advantageous for the Pittsburgh market, and the title indisputable.

Mr. Hugh Quigley who lives adjoining the land, will shew the same to those who may wish to see it. The purchaser, by paying part in hand, shall have a reasonable credit for the remainder. Terms of sale, &c. may be known by application to me at Elizabeth Town, either by word or letter.

S. BAYARD.

December 1, 1798. 6w

TAKEN up trespassing in October last, a Bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, a small star in his his forehead, shod before, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to apply to the subscriber at the forks of the Greensburgh and Glade roads, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN DUNNING.

December 5, 1798.

Twelve Dollars Reward

STRAYED or stolen from Bear creek settlement, about the middle of September last, a bay HORSE 5 years old, about 16 hands high, shod before, a natural trotter, has a small star in his forehead, a drooping nose and a saddle mark on his near side, had on a large bell with a crack in it, the bell collar cut out of a back band, and tied on with a string—also, a Bay MARE, 6 years old, 13 hands high, shod before, trots and paces, has a few white hairs in her forehead and a scar on one of her hips, a long bushy tail not docked, had on a small bell. Whoever takes up said creatures and brings them to Findley's mill on Loyalhannon creek, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, or Six Dollars for either.

DAVID HARPER.

Loyalhannon creek, Dec. 3, 1798.

FOR SALE.

A Quantity of Excellent

Fine Salt, at

JAMES O'HARA's.

Pittsburgh, May 23, 1798.

Taken up trespassing on the

plantation of the subscriber living in Mifflin township, near Kuykendall's Mill, a sorrel HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, supposed to be 10 years old, a natural trotter, not shod, the near hind leg white almost to the knee, appears to be blind of the off eye. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN CONNER.

Allegheny county, November 6, 1798.

Came to the plantation of the

subscriber, living in Westmoreland county, Unity township, about 4 miles from Greensburgh, a Black Mulch COW, with a white belly, large horns, both ears cropt. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PETER ROGERS.

November 7, 1798.

For Sale,

A Three Story BRICK HOUSE and Lot of Ground, situate in Market street at the corner of the Public Square. The House is 35 feet square, a kitchen 16 feet by 18, and good cellars under both buildings, an excellent well in the yard, and a stone stable 40 feet by 28, well finished and stalled—also, a two story Brick House, 20 feet by 18, with an excellent cellar under it, a log stable 30 feet by 24, and a draw well, situate in Fourth street, at the corner of Chancery lane—also, a small Log House, situate in Fourth street, near Grant's Hill—a Lot of Ground containing 31 acres and 39 perches, 20 acres of which is under excellent meadow, about one mile from town—an In and Out Lot in the Reserved Tract on the west of the Allegheny opposite this place—and Five or Six Donation Tracts of Land. The terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1798.

THE partnership of William Earl & John Barclay, trading under the firm of Earl and Barclay, is this day dissolved by mutual consent—those indebted to said firm are earnestly requested to make payment to Alexander M'Laughlin (with whom our books will be left for settlement) before the first of January next. Those who may be delinquent may expect no further indulgence.

WILLIAM EARL.
JOHN BARCLAY.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6, 1798.

William Larwill,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the large share of their favours he has been honored with since he opened a store in Pittsburgh, and wishes to inform them that his Store is at present shut or his property would be taken rapaciously from him by a relation, and Larwill not have it left in his power to satisfy any just demands that are against him, which he will be found at all times ready to discharge.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 8, 1798.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, an Apprentice Lad named REASON KINDLE; he is about five feet high, 20 years of age, by trade a Taylor, and is now (I expect) on his way to Kentucky. Whoever takes up said apprentice and brings him home, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

JOHN SCOTT.

Elizabeth Town, Dec. 7, 1798.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

NORFOLK, November 20.

Yesterday afternoon, the brig Mermaid, Captain Canby, 17 days from Cape Francoise, arrived. Capt. C. informs us, that about the 24th ult. an action took place at Fort Dauphin, between the inhabitants of that place and a body of Toussaint's troops, under the command of Toussaint's nephew. On the arrival of the news at the Cape, Gen. Hedouville issued a proclamation offering a reward for the head of Toussaint's nephew. Three days afterwards, viz. on the 27th, Gen. Toussaint appeared before Cape Francoise, with all his black troops, and sent in a flag, with orders for General Hedouville and the white troops to embark immediately and leave the island; this was complied with, and on the 30th the frigates lying at that place, put to sea with the whole of them. Captain Canby was embargoed till after their departure; and also informs, that it was generally understood at the Cape, that General Toussaint would, in a few days, declare that Island Independent.

Some hours after Captain Canby was out, was boarded by a British 74 and a frigate, an officer from whom had informed him that the Frenchmen had escaped them.

A LOTTERY,

For raiſing the ſum of Twelve Thouſand Dollars, to be applied in erecting Piers to defend the Banks of the River Allegheny and Monongahela within the Borough of Pittſburgh, authoriſed by an act of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania.

The Scheme of the Firſt Claſs is as follows:

				Dollars.
1 Prize	of	1000	Dollars, is	1000
1	of	800		800
2	of	500	are	1000
3	of	400		1200
5	of	300		1500
10	of	200		2000
15	of	100		1500
20	of	50		1000
50	of	20		1000
100	of	15		1500
2000	of	7		14000
1	of	2000	laſt drawn Ticket is	2000
1	of	1000	ſecond laſt drawn	1000
1	of	500	third laſt drawn	500

2210 Prizes, 3790 Blanks } 6000 Tickets, at 5 Dols. each } 30,000

All prizes ſubject to a deductio of 15 per cent.

The drawing of the Firſt Claſs to commence as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, and the prizes to be diſcharged on the completion of the drawing, which it is hoped will be in October next.

To thoſe acquainted with the ſituation, and who feel themſelves intereſted in the improvement and proſperity of the town of Pittſburgh, nothing need be ſaid touching the utility of the object to which the product of this Lottery is to be applied. To others it might be ſuggeſted how very important are its proſperity and advancement not only to thoſe adjacent, but to the inhabitants of the neighbouring counties and even of the towns on the Atlantic ſhores. Situated, as it is, on a point of land at the confluence of two majeſtic rivers which, joining, flow through an immenſe territory to the ocean, it muſt of neceſſity be in a conſiderable degree the emporium of that territory, if it be not abandoned to the impetuous current of the Alleghany which is making yearly, nay daily, encroachments on the land, and which will at no very diſtant day take poſſeſſion of the delightful ſpot on which the town ſtands, ſhould its ravages not be checked by the erection of Piers, or ſome other efficient means.

Tickets to be had of the Managers in Pittſburgh, of Thomas Hamilton in Greenſburgh, of General Douglaſs in Union town, of William Meeklink in the town of Waſhington, of Alexander M'Dowell at Fort Franklin, of Roger Alden at Meadville, and Thomas Reele in the town of Erie.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
GEORGE STEVENSON,
JOHN SCULL,
ISAAC CRAIG,
NATHANIEL BEDFORD,
JAMES BRISON,
GEORGE SHIRAS,
JEREMIAH BARKER
NATHANIEL IRISH,
} Managers.

Tobacco Manufactory.

THE ſubſcribers take the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have commenced the above line of buſineſs in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Adam Funk, where they have ready for ſale a general aſſortment of the firſt quality Tobacco. They flatter themſelves that they can ſupply thoſe who may honor them with their cuſtom, on very reaſonable terms.—Good encouragement will be given to wholeſale purchaſers. Leaf Tobacco wanted, for which a generous price will be given.

JOSEPH M'CLURG & Co.

Pittſburgh, October 27, 1798.

N. B. Said M'Clurg has alſo opened for ſale at the above place, a neat and general aſſortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Spirits, Jewellry, &c. &c.* which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices.

Coach-Making, &c.

Joſeph White,

RESPECTFULLY *acquaints the inhabitants of Pittſburgh and the public, that he has commenced Coach and Waggon Making, in Third Street, oppoſite Gen. Gibſon's, where orders will be received and executed with diſpatch, and he hopes, with ſatisfaction to thoſe who may employ him.*

Pittſburgh, November 15, 1798.

Came to the plantation of the *ſubſcriber, living on Peter's creek, near M'Call's mill, a two year old red Heifer, with ſome white ſpots in her forehead and on her belly and legs. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

MICHAEL COOK.

Allegheny county, November 17, 1798.

NOTICE,

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Alexander Young, late of Hempfield townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in properly authenticated for ſettlement.

BENJAMIN LODGE,
JOSHUA SIMPSON,
} Executors.

November 15, 1798.

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

NOTICE *is hereby given, that the partnerſhip of the ſubſcribers, trading under the firm of* William Woods & Co. *is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent. Therefore, all perſons having any demands on ſaid firm are deſired to bring them in forthwith to William Woods for payment, and ſuch as are indebted to ſaid firm are deſired to make payment to him, as he is fully authoriſed to ſettle and receive the ſame.*

NICHOLAS CLOPPER,
ABRAHAM D. CLOPPER,
WILLIAM WOODS,

Pittſburgh, November 1, 1798.

The buſineſs will in future be conducted by WILLIAM WOODS, *who has at preſent on hand, a neat and general aſſortment of* Merchandize, *well adapted to the ſeaſon, which he will ſell at a reaſonable profit. He acknowledges with gratitude the encouragement he has met with from his friends and cuſtomers, ſince his commencement in buſineſs in this place, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors.*

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property in Water ſtreet, in the Town of Pittſburgh, which has been for many years occupied as a Public Tavern, and eſtabliſhed by the ſign of the Fountain (or Green Tree.) The eligibility of the ſituation, the commodiouſneſs of the Houſe, Stable, and other neceſſary buildings renders it unneceſſary to ſay any thing more, as the perſon who may wiſh to purchaſe will view the premiſes. A ſmall part of the purchaſe money will be expected, and an extenſive credit will be given, if required, for the balance.

Likewiſe, a Seven Acre Out-Lot, contiguous to the Town, under cultivation, with a poſt and rail fence. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, who will give an indiſputable title.

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittſburgh, June 23, 1798.

FOR SALE.

THAT *valuable tract of land ſituate about one mile Eaſt of Meadville, containing four hundred acres with the allowance; this tract affords good meadow ground, excellent upland abundance of ſaw timber and a number of choice ſprings. The above tract is well known by the name of Wallace's tract, any perſon deſirous of viewing the land may be ſhewn by Mr. Wm. Shannon near Meadville, the terms of ſale made known by applying to John Johnſon Pittſburgh.*

July 10, 1798.

Juſt opening and for ſale by the ſubſcriber at his Store at *Williams's Mills*, a neat and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

from Baltimore, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, conſiſting of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Salt, Iron, Steel, Leather, Spices, Hardware, Cutlery, Cotton and Woollen Hoſiery, Indian and Ruſſia Blankets, Strouds, Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Powder, Lead,* and a variety of other articles for Caſh, Country Produce, or Furrs, by

ENNION WILLIAMS.

Williams's Mills, October 29, 1798.

BROKERS OFFICE,

No. 147 Cheſnut Street Philadelphia.

WILLIAM M. BIDDLE informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced buſineſs as a Broker and Scrivener, at No. 147 Cheſnut Street Philadelphia, in the vicinity of the Banks and the Land Office, and other Public Offices of this State and of the United States.

PATENTS for Land procured, and all kind of buſineſs tranſacted in the Land Office and other Public Offices with the utmoſt accuracy and diſpatch.

Perſons reſiding in the Weſtern Counties of Pennſylvania, may have their Letters Papers &c. ſafely forwarded to William M. Biddle, by applying to Thomas Collins Eſq. Attorney at Law Pittſburgh.

July 20, 1798.

Land for Sale.

A Valuable Plantation of firſt rate Land, containing 330 acres, four miles from Pittſburgh, the big road from Philadelphia paſſing through it—100 acres of cleared land, 27 of which is meadow, and more may be made. There has been iron works erected on ſaid land, which may be converted to the ſame uſe again or into a Mill at the option of the purchaſer. This place muſt be an object with an induſtrious farmer being ſo near to Pittſburgh and ſo handy to market. A part of the purchaſe money will be expected in hand, for the remainder a reaſonable credit will be given.

WILLIAM AMBERSON.

October 9, 1798.

Real Property for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale a TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE and KITCHEN, ſituate in the Town of Greenſburgh, alſo, two Lots adjoining William Burns, in ſaid Town—four acres of meadow adjacent to Town—a Lot in Todd's Town, No. 33, one half of an undivided tract of land containing 74 acres, with good buildings thereon about three quarters of a mile from Greenſburgh, and 100 acres of Land in Allegheny county, in Nicholſon's Diſtrict, No. 101—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any of the above deſcribed real property, may know the terms of ſale by applying to the ſubſcriber in Greenſburgh. An indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

October 7th, 1798.

WANTED,

WOOD Aſhes, for which one ſhilling per buſhel will be given, and alſo a generous price for Pot Aſh, at the *GLASS WORKS* oppoſite Pittſburgh.

WILLIAM EICHBAUM.

October 4, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to ROBERT BROWN and Co. to come forward and pay off their reſpective balances on or before the firſt day of December next. Grain will be received in payment at market price until that time, after that nothing but caſh will be taken.—Thoſe who neglect this notice may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

Said Brown and Co. have on hand a handſome and general aſſortment of *Dry Goods* and *Groceries*, which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms next door to the ſign of the White Houſe.

Greenſburgh, October 17, 1798.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 13. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1798 No. 639.

Buonaparte's Expedition.

... conjectures have been equally ... to the object of the ex... the Mediterranean, ... conclusive has yet ... Even the over... government, and the ... are considered as objects ... formidable, led ... General of the present ... be assured, that the ... the views and ... of the republican chief. ... apprehensions have not ... the means of ascertaining the in... to such a splendid result: and ... perceive that some thoughts ... the subject by a gentleman ... possess both information and ... has just appeared, ... Lewis, Esq. of Dublin, which ... light on the subject, and ... the attainment of Buon... be the conquest of India, ... boundary of possibility. From ... is entitled, An Enquiry into ... of the supposed Expedition of ... to the East," we should take the ... making a few extracts, which we ... fail to prove acceptable to our ...

THE author sets out by observing, that it ... either uninstructive nor unentertaining to ... ture how far the boasted ... of India is reconcileable to reason; ... which may tend to dispel the ... of the ignorant, and the fears of the ... minds. Our author then proceeds ... out the three routes that present ... for the accomplishment of the French ... enumerating and describing the obsta... cles that obviously present themselves in ... each.

"Were I solemnly called on," says he, "to answer the question, to what degree our Oriental possessions are threatened by this expedition, I should be inclined to dispute its direction to that quarter. In the seizure of Malta and some of the Greek islands as stations for the French fleet, and in the plunder of Smyrna and Constantinople, if the foundation of a new dynasty in Egypt limit not his views, its objects are probably comprised. In epistolary composition, his vanity and presumption have not been often equalled; but that he should seriously attempt to put in practice, what his blind admirers or envious rivals have suggested, would be to rank him with the anchoret leader of the crusade, or the errant hero of Cervantes. Buonaparte is not yet mad enough for such society; however adapted his respect for the law of nations may prove to a marauding and piratical enterprize, from us might suit the morality of a Barbary ... or the approbation of regenerated France!

"In order to afford grounds for this enquiry, I shall conceive, what I have so much reason to doubt, that the object of Buonaparte's expedition is such as has been stated; and that three routes present themselves, one of which he is resolved to profit. In the next place, I shall consider which is the most feasible, and, allowing him every chance for the attainment of his object, accompany him, step by step, through the different routes of Suez, Bussorah, and Ispahan; and endeavor to account for his certain failure, in whichever he may accept.

"On the capture of Malta, flushed with success, and recruited with treasure and ammunition, if we are to believe report, he bent his course to Egypt. Thither, if fated once more to elude the pursuit of the gallant Nelson, let us follow, and conduct him to the harbor of Alexandria. We shall pass over the insufficiency of this port to contain a fleet, capable of carrying 40,000 men, allowing that the Grand Signior, out of fear or affection, has given orders to admit them into the Turkish haven, as well as to the undefended road, where foreign vessels are obliged to lie. We shall suppose that provisions have been collected to feed this large force, while it remains in this desolated city, and on its march to the Nile, (for no craft larger than boats can pass over its bar), which is at least two days distant. Let

"The march begin in military state,
And nations, on his nod, suspended wait."

and, on his arrival at Rosetto, a romantic town near the mouth of the Nile, let a sufficient number of boats, if the river can supply them, be ready to transport Buonaparte and his army, artillery, &c. &c. to Grand Cairo. By the terror of his name, let his passage up the stream be peaceably effected; let his avenging sword and implacable fury be reserved for his enemies in the east; and let his entrance into Cairo be celebrated with songs and rejoicings. Let the Pacha and the Beys unite to forward his views, and summon their *navy* to Suez, to wait the conqueror of the Alps to the shores of Indostan. Let all these events combine to ensure his success, and then let us enquire

'On what foundation stands the warrior's pride.'

"From the splendid delusion with which former triumphs and anticipated victories have decorated this picture, let us view it through the medium of dispassionate truth. The Isthmus of Suez is doomed to be the boundary of this vaunted expedition on that side, until Egypt shall possess shipping in the Red Sea, of tonnage equal to the transportation of such an army, and manned with seamen skilful enough to navigate the Indian Ocean! The despicable craft that frequent her ports, if we except a few annual ships form the British settlements in India, being either undecked or unmanageable, framed merely to thread the shallows on the Arabian coast, and unable to explore the open sea. And even with ample means of this nature in his hands, the enterprize must be carried by a *coup de main*. [illegible] ment of Bombay could be apprized of this danger, or send her marine, competent, without his majesty's ships, to intercept and destroy the largest transports—to the Straits of Babelmandel. If, on the other hand, it could be judged possible for the Isles of France or the ports of Tippoo Sultan, to furnish sufficient tonnage for the purpose, and to those in the secret such an idea is absurd—What would be the result? The preparations for such an enterprize could not be concealed from the vigilance of the British commanders—and from a fleet of twelve sail of the line, and as many frigates, that are stationed between the Cape of Good Hope and the Ganges, there is little doubt but an adequate force would be detached, to counteract the designs of the [illegible] and this is on the supposition that the intelligence could not be sent by land of the impending danger. In either case this position must be established, that while Great Britain is master of the sea, an invasion of India, by way of Suez, is physically out of the question.

"As we have disposed of the first route, and, we trust, to the satisfaction of our readers, let us proceed to the second, which, to my idea, is to the port of Scanderoon, and the Great Desart, to the Gulf of Persia. I cannot deny that an easier road presents itself by the Little Desart and the Tygris; but when I know from experience, that boats could not be procured at Bagdat for the conveyance of an hundredth part of his immense army to Busrah, I would not willingly betray the ardor of Buonaparte into the labyrinth which his advocates have prepared for him.

"To this route far stronger objections may be produced, than to that by Egypt. Without its equatic advantages, it is pregnant with every difficulty and danger, that a progress through desart lands and hostile tribes is likely to entail. Travellers are accustomed to pass these solitudes in caravans, where great attention is paid to the proportioning the journies to the quantity of water at the halting-places. The probable bane of this army would be thirst, which could not be extinguished. For, allowing that the Arab tribes fled at its approach, that the French Conqueror and the *Samiel* were held equally destructive to life, what chance would his followers have to escape the perils of the waste, when the wells at the various stages would not suffice to supply a draught to each soldier, much more to replenish his skins for the succeeding day? But as it is fair, & not hazardous, to make concessions on this subject: let us admit of their passing the Desert in safety, and at the end of three months—which, considering a distance of 1000 miles, could not traversed on such a soil, and in such a climate, in less time, rendering themselves masters of Busrah, which could not resist them. This invincible army must here find a barrier to its progress! The mountainous coast of Persia, presents an insurmountable tract of near 2000 miles to the Ganges; and though the obstacles which the want of transports occasioned at Suez, recur not the same extent, at the more frequented port of Busrah, to defeat the enterprise, the greater length of journey, the time offered to betray it, and the vicinity of the Bombay Marine to block up the Gulf of Persia, turn the scale considerably in favour of the former route.

"It might, however, prove a salvo to the judgment of Buonaparte's admirers, that if he failed in this route, his disappointment would be countenanced by that of two celebrated characters of antiquity: Crassus the triumvir, made but a short progress into Mesopotamia at the head of the Roman Legions, when he was defeated and put to death by the Parthians. The Emperor Julian, with the advantage of a fleet of Gallies pervading the desert, which

"——saw the hero pass in warlike pride,
"While hostile Navies swell'd Euphrates tide,"

was destined to meet as calamitous a fate, nearly on the borders of Persia! We would not deprive them of such a consolation. The fact only serves to confirm the difficulty of an enterprise, where, in their very outset, the Roman Eagles were arrested on the wing.

"It now remains for us to trace the last, and; if his genius be such as the world conceives, the very road which would be preferred by Buonaparte, were he bent on the undertaking which is the subject of this enquiry. I mean Alexander's route from Phœnicia on the Indus. The laurel of Amrou, in his own conceit, would be admirably suited to the Corsican's brow; and, however his ambition might be wounded by the event, there is no common distinction in the emulation, that impels to great actions, and grasps at Immortal Fame.

"The march of Alexander the Great to overturn the Persian Empire, is too familiar to us to require elucidation. The outlines have been given us by Plutarch and the accurate historian of the Macedonian Hero, has filled up the sketch. Thus far, however, it is necessary to observe, to account for the comparitive facility with which he transported his army across the desart which lies between Phœnicia and the Euphrates, to what he would have experienced in modern times. A signal revolution must have happened in the face of that country, which contained the city of Palmyra, and under the heroic Zebonia, bid defiance to the Roman power: a country, that is at present depopulated and waste; and unable to afford sustenance or shelter to the wandering tribes of Arabs that infest it.

"As we have granted so much to the advocates of this expedition in the former cases, it would be ungenerous to debar them of the same indulgence in the present. We mean not therefore to dispute the good fortune of Alexander's successor, and will admit, that with equal success he may plant his standard on the banks of the Indus. The Euphrates and the Tygris shall be passed; the Persian territories over run, and another Porus submit to the influence of the tri-coloured flag! Is this exploit to be the end of his difficulties; the goal of his enterprizes? A region of nearly twice the extent of what he had already passed, would present itself to the ardour

of Buonaparte; and warlike nations, to whom his victories and country are alike unknown——the Afghans, the Seiks, and other independent hordes, who occupy the immenſe interval, would unite to harraſs his march, cut off his proviſions, and intercept his retreat! Should a fragment of his numbers be unfortunate enough to reach the Ganges, the navigation and banks of that river would turn out to be in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, almoſt from the imperial city of Delhi to the bay of Bengal. "But his direction is to the Peninſula—all this ardour of enterprize, this waſte of the human ſpecies, has been exerciſed to effect a junction with the tyrant of Myſore! with Tippoo Sultan, whoſe territories lie ſtill at the diſtance of a thouſand miles!" Lucky deluſion! that would divert the efforts of the implacable foe of Great Britain to his own deſtruction.—Happy ambition! that would lead Buonaparte to exhauſt the reſources and break the ſpirit of his nation, in fruitleſs undertakings and viſionary conqueſts, when he might have continued formidable in his proper ſphere; and neither incurred the danger of combating the numerous forces of the Mahratta States, nor ſinking under a policy that holds the balance of power in Indoſtan!

"In this ſtatement of the various obſtacles and multiplied perils, which interpoſe between the ſuit and attainment of this expedition I have hitherto purpoſely overlooked the impregnable forts, and the formidable armies of the Eaſt-India company, who guard with jealous care, the reputation of the Britiſh empire in the eaſt. An army, which conſiſts of 100,000 diſciplined men, Europeans and natives; who, under the military talents of a Cornwallis, humbled the pride and circumſcribed the power of the greateſt warrior of Indoſtan, Tippoo Sultan; and, with equal zeal and fidelity, would defeat the mad deſigns, and puniſh the perfidy of his baſeſt foes—the French republicans with Buonaparte at their head. When it is further conſidered, that ſuch an alliance promiſes neither coöperation nor ſtability—that the Mahometan deſpot, who betrayed his jealouſy of the French coadjutors, and drove them, with ignominy, from his camp at Mangalore in the year 1783, can neither cordiality into the views, nor the irruption of 40,000 republicans, we may conclude, with the event Buonaparte's expedition, whatever form it may aſſume, would be ſimilar to that of Charles the Twelfth into Ruſſia,

'And leave a name, at which the world grew pale,
"To point a moral, or adorn a tale."

NOTICE.

THE Battalion of the 2d Regt. of Allegheny County Militia, conſiſting of the Town of Pittſburgh, and up the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers to the Two Mile Runs, are to meet on THURSDAY the 6th of December, at the houſe of Mr. JOSEPH POSTLETHWAIT, in the Town of Pittſburgh, to elect a *MAJOR* to ſaid Battalion, in the place of Major Andrew Maguire, who has been abſent more than ſix months.

The 2d Battalion, conſiſting of the remaining part of the Regiment, will meet on the 10th of December at the houſe of THOMAS WILSON, in Pitt Townſhip, to elect a *MAJOR*, in the place of James Sample, Eſq. now living out of the bounds of the Regt.

PRESLEY NEVILL, Brig. Inſp. Alleg. Cty.

November 24, 1798.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I have been defrauded by a certain Hugh Montgomery and John Norris, of the county of Allegheny, in the purchaſe of land, under the name of vacant land, but on cloſe examination I have found it otherwiſe, and at the time of pu gave them notes for Eighty Dollars, about Chriſtmas next, and the reſt in ber 1799. I therefore forwarn all from taking an aſſignment on theſe I am determined not to pay them un pelled by law.

WILLIAM MURP

November 1798.

THE partnerſhip of IRWIN & M'BRIDE Rope-makers, is diſſolved.——Clean, ſound HEMP bought at the Rope-Walk. as uſual—where Ropes of all kinds neceſſary for the Weſtern Country, may be had—Bed Cords 28 yards in length.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittſburgh, November 22, 1798.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I purchaſed one hundred and fifty acres of land from John Huſton, of ownſhip, Allegheny county, for ave him a bond for fifty pounds, guſt 23d, 1797, and whereas the ſ cannot comply with his contract, e forwarn all perſons from taking a ent on ſaid bond as I am determin: ay it unleſs compelled by law.

ROBERT SMITH.

November

Loa... No. 64,

GRI... BURGH.

THE Brethren are requeſted to meet at the LODGE ROOM on Thurſday the 27th of December inſt being ST. JOHN' DAY, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, from whence they are to proceed to Church, where a Sermon will be preached on the occaſion by the Rev. Mr. Ayres. The company of viſiting or adjacent Brethren is requeſted. The members are deſired to be punctual to the hour.

Signed by order of the Maſter,
ROBERT IRWIN, Jun Sec'y.

December 1ſt, 1798.

PROCLAMATION.

IN purſuance of a precept under the hand and ſeals of the Hon. Alexander Addiſon Eſq. Preſident of the Court of Common Pleas for the county ...oreland, and John Baird, James J... John Irwin, Eſqrs. three of the jud... ſaid court, juſtices aſſigned and ap... hear, try and deter-mine all and ev... ictments & preſent-ments, made o... r, or concerning all Treaſons, mur... ſuch other crimes as by the laws ...ate of Penſylvania are made capit...onies of death, and other offences, ... and miſdemeanors, which have b... ſhall be committed, perpetrated, o... d within the ſaid county, and t... the jail of the ſaid county, of all ... which are or ſhall be hereafter comm... the crimes aforeſaid, to the Sheriff of the county aforeſaid directed.

Public Notice is hereby given,

to all who will proſecute againſt any ſuch perſons, that they be at the Court Houſe in Greenſburgh, at a Court of Oyer & Terminer &c. there to be held on the ſecond Monday of December next, then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt, and that all juſtices of the peace, the coroner, and conſtables, within the ſaid county, be then and there in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf belong to be done.

Dated at Greenſburgh, the 26th November, 1798, and in the year of American Independence, the twenty third.

JOHN KUHNS, Sheriff.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the jail of Allegheny county, on the night of the 21ſt inſtant,—BENJAMIN LOVEJOY, about 33 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black hair generally queued, black eyes, a down look when ſpoken to, took ſundry wearing apparel with him.

WILLIAM NIXON, a Jerſey man, about 4 feet 2 inches high, about 30 years of age, ſwarthy complexion, black hair, and black eyes, took with him ſundry wearing apparel.

JOHN IRWIN, about 35 years of age, black hair, black eyes, took ſundry wearing apparel with him. Whoever takes up ſaid felons, and delivers them into the jail of this county, ſhall receive the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for either.

SAMUEL M'CORD, Jailor.

Pittſburgh, November 22, 1798.

George Holdſhip,

House Carpenter and Joiner,

RESPECTFULLY offers his ſervices in that line of buſineſs to the citizens of Pittſburgh and its vicinity, who intend building next ſeaſon. Having a general knowledge of all kinds of buſineſs fit either for town or country gentlemen or farmer, and having had a tolerable ſhare of experience in buſineſs, and been accuſtomed to finiſh houſes in the modern taſte, he flatters himſelf he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him, and upon reaſonable terms. Application to him at his dwelling houſe, lately occupied by Mr. David Davis, hatter, ſhall be immediately attended to.

Pittſburgh, November 15, 1798.

Caution.

I Gave a bond the 6th day of June, 1797 to James Lowry of the Sixteen Mile Creek, Lake Erie, Alleghany County,—for Two Hundred Dollars, payable the firſt of June laſt, in payment of a Tract of Land which he ſold me, and for which it appears the ſaid Lowry had not any title. All perſons are therefore cautioned againſt taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond as I will not pay it unleſs compelled by a courſe of law.

CHRISTIAN BROWN.

Lake Erie, November 1, 1798.

Caution.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers gave two notes to Thomas Mann, of Long Run, for Seventeen Pounds Ten Shillings each, about the beginning of February 1796. The public are hereby cautioned againſt accepting aſſignment thereof, as there was a want of conſideration, and of courſe we cannot be compelled to pay them.

JAMES CORD,
JOHN LISET,

November 21, 1798.

Kenhawa Lands,

FOR SALE.

TEN Thouſand Three Hundred Seventy Eight and one third Acres of Land, lying on the right hand fork of the Sandy river, in Kenhawa county, in the State of Virginia. A good title will be given. For terms apply to

WILLIAM G. SYDNOR.

Pittſburgh, November 21, 1798.

Stray Cattle.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber laſt July, a Red HEIFER, with a white face, ſharp horns, a piece taken out of the under ſide of the right ear, about three years old; alſo, a Brown STEER, of the ſame age and mark of the heifer. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

WILLIAM ORMSKIRK BOWLER.

Frenchman's Folly, Nov. 12, 1798.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS *William Hill has applied by petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Weſtmoreland county, for the benefit of an act of aſſembly paſſed the 4th day of April laſt, providing that the perſon of a debtor ſhall not be liable to impriſonment for debt, after delivering up his eſtate for the uſe of his creditors. All perſons therefore, having any demands againſt him are hereby notified (purſuant to an order of the ſame Court) to have public notice thereof to be inſerted three times ſucceſſively in the Pittſburgh Gazette) to appear at the Court Houſe in Greenſburgh, Weſtmoreland County, on the ſecond Monday in December next, and there ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid William Hill ſhould not be entitled to his diſcharge under the ſaid act.*

THOMAS HAMILTON, *Prothy.*

November 7, 1798

THE Supervisors of the Borough of Pittſburgh, requeſts thoſe perſons who have not paid their Borough Tax, for the preſent year, to come forward and make immediate payment—any further indulgence cannot be given.

November 15, 1798.